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state as a producer? May it not be that the inferior grades of tobacco offered to French consumers are due not to mismanagement under a collectivistic control of industry but to a deliberate policy on the part of the government to use poor raw materials in order to raise more revenue? One is inclined to doubt the validity of an attack against government ownership on social and economic grounds by taking as the basis of such an attack a study of the shortcomings of tobacco monopolies, which were created and have been kept up with one aim in view—the obtaining of a maximum of income with the least amount of expenditure.

SIMON LITMAN.

University of Illinois.

NEW BOOKS

FINN, J. J. *Operative ownership, a system of industrial production based upon social justice and the rights of private property.* (Chicago: Langdon. 1916. Pp. 301. \$1.50.)

LORIA, A. *Carlo Marx.* Profili, no. 43. (Genova: A. F. Formiggini. 1916. Pp. 69.)

MILLS, W. T. *Democracy or despotism.* (Berkeley, Cal.: International School of Social Economy. 1916. Pp. xiv, 246.)

Mr. Mills states in an original manner the case for complete democracy, political and industrial. He shows first that the United States is not a real democracy, pointing out the familiar conditions in industry and politics through which the popular will may be checked. The measures through which democracy is to be attained are universal political education; representation in legislative bodies of the economic interests of the people rather than of geographical divisions; social ownership and control of the means of production, transportation, and exchange; and the initiative, referendum, and recall. The ideal is a world democracy. The author's position is essentially that of the organized socialist movement, although in some details he is in opposition to the position officially taken by the American Socialist Party.

G. B. L. ARNER.

SNOWDEN, P. *Socialism and syndicalism.* The nations library, no. 4. (Baltimore: Warwick & York. N. d. 262. 40c.)

This book is a disappointment. Knowing the gifts of Philip Snowden as a parliamentary orator and party leader, one naturally expects in his writings some real contribution to radical thought, or at least originality of statement or spontaneity of style. Instead of this one finds a rather dull restatement of socialist philosophy along the usual propagandist lines, followed by a short unfavorable criticism of syndicalism. The bibliography is poorly chosen and

nowhere does the author reveal any familiarity with recent continental or American socialist literature.

G. B. L. A.

Statistics and Its Methods

NEW BOOKS

- BRENIER, H. *Essai d'atlas statistique de l'Indo-Chine française*. (Hanöi: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient. 1916. Pp. 256.)
- PÉRET, R. *La population, le budget, la fortune et la dette publiques de la France, de ses alliés et de ses ennemis avant la guerre. Aperçus statistiques*. (Paris: Alcan. 1917. Pp. 39. 1 fr.)
- TERMAN, L. M. *The measurement of intelligence*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1916. Pp. 363. \$1.50.)
- Census of manufactures. General totals for the United States by geographic divisions, states and industries, 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899*. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 26.)
- Ohio comparative statistics: cities, counties, schools, 1914*. (Columbus, O.: Auditor of State. 1917. Pp. 212.)
- Statistical notes on cereals. Studies on yield, trade, consumption and prices, with rates of ocean freight*. (Rome: International Institute of Agriculture. Bureau of Statistics. 1916. Pp. 82.)
- Statistical year-book of the province of Quebec*. (Quebec: Provincial Secretary's Department. 1916. Pp. 609, xii.)
- The story of the census: 1790-1916*. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. Pp. 38.)
- Resumen anual de estadística municipal (año XIII, 1915)*. (Montevideo: Intendencia Municipal. 1916. Pp. 392.)